ABOUT NINE WORDS AVERAGE & LINE.

SEMI-WEERLY TRIBUNE.
CEDINARY ADVERTISING—TWENTY-PLVE CENTS & line, such

ITEM - Advertisement |-FIFTY CENTS a line, each insection. THE WEEKLY TRIBUSE.

ORDINARY ADVERTISING 20 a line, each insertion.

Fram-in the News Oc. ... preduced by word [Advertise ment] -- \$1 50 a line each insertion.

No advertisement inserted in the WREELY TRIBENS for less than \$5.

No less by the quarter or year.

CIRCULATION OF THE PRINCIPE, APRIL 10, 1860. CERCULATION OF THE TRIBUNE, APRIL 19, AND COppies.

New York. 50.547 Nebraska.
Pennsylvania 27, 104 Virginia.
Olilo. 25,045 Ke musey.
Illinois 15,070 Tennessee
Indust. 18,659 Delaware.
Wiscensia. 12,770 District of Columbia.
Iowa. 1,547 Washington Territory.
Massachusetts. 10,782 Vish Territory.
Michigas. 10,629 Nova-Soutia.
Maine. 10,000 Texas.
Connecticit 9,822 Leumiana.
Vermost. 9,822 Leumiana.
Vermost. 9,823 Alabamia.

[Norm.—The above table gives so newhat two large circula-tion in the State of New York, with a corresponding deficiency elsewhere—the copies taken by Newsansh, which we do not know to be sent to other States, being i cluded in this State.] AGCREGATE CIRCULATION.

386 750

THIS ARTICLE HAS DEEN THOROUGHLY TREED, and is now in use by over one hundred conce us and practical persons, and is invariably pronounced superior to the ordinary "Hard Rubbert" and "Hard Guits Perens," and is believed to be the

very best ever made.

It is used as a substitute, in many cases, for Ivory, Horn, Whalebone, Tortoise Snell, Bone. Hard Wood, Brass, Copper, and all the other metals, and for many purposes is found superior to any other substance.

I have the most extensive manufacturing facilities, and its pro-

I have the most extensive manufacturing facilities, and its production will be equal to the demand, so a being out of the reach
of rapacions patent speculators, the public will be undisturbed in
its use and application for the thousand and more purposes to which
its peculial properties are so perfectly adapted.

I am now seeling to the comb macra tusticated at the extremely low price of thus Bodar a pound; but for many uses my Vulcanite will cost more; yet, as the article is very strong, elastic and
tends near a small questly is required to impart great strength.

tough, only a small quentity is required to impart great strength.

It is as canly worked as my other subsumoe, and for many uses
by ordinary known means. All Mechanics, Manufacturers, and by ordinary known means. All alcollantes, maintainteres, and inventors, who desire to use this invaluable contribution to hi-man evants (and to their pockets), what be instructed to the best mode of weaking and applying it. My intention is to supply all trades and uses with the stock in

the rough, at low prices, to bring it into universal use, and give n a large business is supplying it.

HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Courtlandt st.

New-York, April 23, 1660.

NICK NACKS FOR KNOX.—A Very pretty colleca large business is supplying it.

lection of bank-notes and gold and all-es cold te-set ad to feel of mathematikal spring byles I his vegetable have at the close of mathematikal spring byles I his vegetable have at the close of seals and a fagurate to gold a point personal appointance, visit his collection, and sit greatly to your personal appointance, visit his store, No. 218 Bonoways, and get use of this appears abstract. HATS FOR GENTLEMEN.

LEART & CO. S. SCORSSORS,
HUST & UPGREBURY,
Not. 3, 4, and o Asto. tiouse,
Lavite the attention of the public to their present eight of Gra-PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS,

Gold Streve Buttons and Study Gentlemen's Gold Vest Grans, for sole by G. C. Allen, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal at. WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES. STRAKUS & MARTIN,

No, 40 MURRAT-ST , N. Y.

SINGER'S BEWING-BLACHINGS. AN ENTINE NEW STELR

An Extras New Strike

Designed for all manufacturing purposes, souscioss in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every time of work. It is the
best machine ever produced. Price only \$110.

Family Sewing Machines, of new styles, at \$75 and \$50. No. 434 Broadway, N. Y.

GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS FARIST SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 430 Dioneway, New-York.

FINALE & LYON'S SEWING-MACHINES received the highest Floories the Fair of the american institute, with the highest Freedings for Rise Sewing washing work, also, high set Freedings at the Fair of the Frankin institute, New Jersey Blote Fair, &c., &c. Agents Wante | Office, No. 508 Broadway

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. "We prefer them for family use." - Tribune.
"They are the favorites for families. - | 1101ct.
Omce, No but measure, New-York.

STODART PIANOS.

The Falestoom of the the grounds of the No. Sol to No. 500 propage Flances has been removed from No. 500 to No. 500 propages are at Noncolas stotes, where will be kept a fall area toward of the various styles manufactured, viz. Ursao, Uprgin, and Squade, of every lasticion, overstrang or other wine.

The mapping of their institutionate are well known by everybody in this city, and by the profession monghous too United claims, who will actually promother them one poet Finnes now made.

STUDANT & MURRAY, Manufacturers,
No. 146 Growney, New York.

STARR'S

COMMICALLY PREPARED OLDS,

For Fernily use. 20 cents per bottle, with Broad.

For farm of that event where.

Manufertured and for one by

STARR USER COMPAST, No. 51 Liberty st.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. Uneyes in event thouse.

For said Event winds.

Machinented by H. C. Spranton Co., No. 48 Cedar-st.

Post-ordine address, Sox No. 4 set.

BATCHILLOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and TOUPESS stemptivaled. They are light, easy, durable, and fit to a charm, it couldn't be stormained and terminal land that live, the best in the world, the only harmless and reache by a known. Apply at the Factory, removed to No. 10 Donost.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR and FAMILY Catmantic rints—Reitable mectranes for Silicus actors.
Dyspapara, blok-licadache, and all sindred diseases. Sold by
all Druggatts. Brincipal office removed to No. 208 Broadway.

S. T. Sur's PERE KENTUCKI BOURSON SALT RIVER DISTILLBAIRS, ASTABLISHED

The above article, which is perfectly pure, is coming direct to us from the statiser—the Draws design the orders in heatacky, and more are its superior mentional properties, we recommend it with all crabbance to the public.

Bold by every Druggist in New-York and Brossian.

Russians & Co.,
Chemist and Druggist, Nos. 161, 320, 511, and The order dway, N. Y.

MRS. WINSLOW, Physician, has a Scornital MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Fremaic Physician, has a Scottitude to Brack for incidency Taxonian which glossly facilitates to process of Feething by solicoing the gums and reducing all infilations.

Begins upon it, mathers, it will give test to you selves, and to be easily conditions of bothers, it will give test to your selves, and to like and for the by your insules. For each year an all cases.

Militors of bothers are sold every year in the United States. It is sold and weal-tried remedy.

Prices only 60 casts a Bother.

None growing unless the fact shinks of United States. See First is on the ourside wrapper.

Suid by Druggists throughout are world.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest article for Dressing Beautifying Cleanang, Suring, Freezreing, and Rescoving the Hair. Leales, try it. Sold by Oraggists.

SCOTT, ACKLEY & Co.,

Are prepared to advertise in all city and country papers at their lowest cash prices.

With long experience in the business and ample means, we are able to take contracts for advertising to any except that have offer.

Refer, by special permission to the Hen Wm. F. Havemeyer, President dank of north America, No. 44 Wallett, Messra, J. C. Howe & Co., No. 3 Callege place; Messra, Nason, Bodge & Briggs, No. 61 Beatmans.

LYONS'S MAGNETIC

INDECT POWERS.

The old and only article to exterminate field flugs, Rosobes, Ants, Garden Insects, &c., without Poisson.

LYON'S Magnetic Prints.

Prisominate Rots, Mice, and sit Vermin. Buildings, Shipe, &c., cheared by contract. Eatsons & raiss, No. is Para-sex, and No. Cl. Broadersy, and sold by all Druggles, and Grocers. Reware of indications.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is indeed a blessing to

the sulficted old above and sore leng that have defind every off set to be had are outed to a certainty by the powerful cleaning and bearing properties of the Salve. Mismutectory, No. 30 Mandon-loss, N. Y.

NEWSPAPER EXPRESS TRAIN.

Nows dealers will see the advantage of purchasing their supply DAILY AND WHEELT ! OURNALS

The charge for forwarding the Weekly Papers is rated according to distance, from 1 to | per paper, delivered free of all charges

i of one cent will pay for delivery of papers at CHICAGO OR ST. Logia

from the subscriber by the first train, thus insuring the certaint

-! less than mell rates. L. N. SHEAR.

No. 41 Park-row and No. 151 Nassan-st. THE INSURED PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS

WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY WHATRYER. CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Office No 18 Wall-st.

STOCK CAPITAL (all patt in, and securely invested) .... \$ 500,660 

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other Insurable Property, against FIRE, at rutes charged by

other solvent festitutions. Three-fourths of the net profits of the businesss of the Company are divided annually to the holders of its policies.

1st Ann. Div. to Policy Holders, declared July 9, 1857. . 35] From 2d Ann. Div. to Policy Holders, declared July 3, 1828. . 50 Poent 3d Ann. Div. to Pelley Holders, declared July 14,1859... 40 Freest 4th Ann. Div. to Policy Holders, will ce'r July 14,1860... 60 P cent GEORGE T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LAMFORY, Sec'y. CYRUS PRCK, Assistant Sec'y. if "Its equitable mode of financing by dividing three-fourths of the probits of its business with its customers, renners its posities accountly the cheapest as well as the most secure."—[N. Y. independent.]

PERUVIAN SYRUP, PERCUIAN STRUP, PREUVIAN SYRUP. OR PROTECTED SOLUTION

PROTOXIDE OF IRON, PROTOXIDS OF IRON.

COMBINED.

"The PREUTIAN SYRUP, which his the indorsement of so "The PRESULAN SYREE, which has the indorsement of so many distinguished physicians, desirymen and men of beames, we believe to be a most superior mediance for all diseases requiring a proper infession of roo in the blood. Its good qualities are finely critical to by many of those who are prompted to indorse is as a remedy for a class of diseases not to be reached by ordinary modes of treatment. The Syring that if is but a protected solution of the Priloxide of fron, but so prepared as to estam all the size streequalities of the iron, and in the results qualities of the iron, and in the results qualities of the iron, and in the results of the product are accounted to the iron of the Anni to which pushes attention has been caused."—[Entior Evening

owhich pobus attention has seen cannot be appeared by the pobus attention has seen cannot be appeared by the seen of the pobus at the seen of the seen

EFRING CLOTHING,
At Evans', se 66 and 68 Falton-st.

O Case more Suits to match, including Cos., Passe or at \$6, \$8, \$10, \$11, \$12, \$14, \$15, \$16, \$18 and \$2 Elegant Spring Capes and Oversack - \$4 to \$12.

5,400 Caseltuere Business Coate, At 58, \$3.50, \$4, \$5, \$550, \$6, \$7, \$751, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$12. 7.00 pair fancy Custimere Pants, of ±1 at ades, quadries and sizes, at #2, #220, #251, #270, #3, #450, #6, #450, #5, #550 and #6.

Ca-simere Veste-#1 50, #2, #2 25, #2 50, #2 75 and #2. The largest stock of Broadcloth Frock C are in the cay, at \$5, \$6, \$5, \$10, \$10, \$10, \$14, \$14, \$10, \$10, \$18 and \$24. Complete Black Cicth Suits - \$10 to -

EVANS' Extensive Chormung Warrhouse, 66 and Fulton-st.

A SAVING OF TWENTY PER CENT To all who want Gas Fixtures, China, Glass,

and SILVER PLAYER WARE.

Our assortment is unequated in the City of New-York, and our prices are instituted down to a rate that must convince are instituted interest to make their purchases from us.

Guodo Firently Silows, and no one

and no one

PHENSEED TO BUY.

N. B.—A lot of second-hand Oas Fixtures for sale at a great

W. J. F. Dailey & Co.,

No. 631 Broadway.

WINSHIP'S VENTILATING

Polar baceses constantly circulating through these Refrigera-tors, which are warranted to keep Figh, Flosh, and Fruits, each witch retaining its possible theor. In fact, it is the only perfect BRANHALL, HEDGE & Co., No. 412 Broadway

S4 HATS selling for \$3. Spring styles, finest about quality Times Dollars. William Banta, No. 257

THE PARKER SEWING-MACHINE Co.'s First-Class, Bourle-Thirab, Rapid, Noisenes, 446—Naw Sawino-Machusk - 456.
Under Patents of Howe, Grover & Baser, and Wheeler & Wisen. Agents wanted. Office see Broadway. Version & Co.

CELLTON ON THE CROTON. CHILTON ON THE CROTON.

The Dispersion Burer meanured by McKegaris & O'Hara is the kind of perces rather to which I almoded in my researce-point to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial assentance which constitutes the Finering medium, to be an excellent article for the purpose. The test suppose it is quite durantly, and only required to be reversed equally to insure is action.

JANES C. GRILTON, M. D., Chemist, McKeskin & O'HARA,

Corner of 4th and Steront-ets. TO HATTERS AND MULLINERS.

BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF LEGISLEN and Ladies,
For infants, louin, and Ladies,
AT WHOLES-LE OFLY.
A. B. ALSTON, No. 142 Broadway, second flow. Every variety of first-class

FABILT AND MANUFACTURING SRWING-MACHINES, TO BEST and FOR SALE At the office of the ben-tork Sewing-Machina Esponius,

Howe's LILLIE'S STANDARD . SCALES WORK WROTORY BAC CHILLED BRON BALLS.
Make in only 2 maxings. I have taken back over to second-band are self-adjusting. Call and exchange for Indies, author a 4-tun Scale set up on the flow.

Fig. 28. Howa,

(One block below the Astor House.)

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES stand at the tend of the trace. The assertment of Ladies Graid Half Wins, Fronts, &c., is now complete. Whilesee and re-tall, and the Dra privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

COUGHS.

The great and sudden charges of our climate are fruitful courses of Fainonary and Bronchial Affections. Experience having proved that similar seem dies often act speedily and cortainly when taken in the early stage of the disease, recourse should at once be lead to Show's kinosynian Tacours, or Louisvers, let the cough or irritation of the throat be ever so slight, as by this precanding a more serious awards may be effectually worlded off. Sold by all Droggists.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is free from unpleasant taste, and three times the strength of the common tenderal disguissis. A world's Fair Madal, and four First Premium Silver Medals, baye been awa ded it, as being the best in the market. For each by the drugglets and country storekeepers generally, and by the marmfacturer.

Thomas J. Husband, Philadelphia.

J. R. BURDSALL'S J. K. DURIDSALL'S
ABSTRALES ARRIVALES
is prepared by combining Armics within most healing and peace
traing vegetable oil. For all the
AGRES and Pains
that human float is held to, it is without equal.
BURGHATTEN, BURGHAS, SPRANTS,
Pein in the Bids or Breast, Sore Throat, &co., yield to a few applications. Burger of counterfeits, and buy none but BURDtall's original article. Bold by all druggists. Price 18c.

The following is a sample of the numerous letters constantly receiving for Hornaryun's Bronacu Surrams:

Canabanogua, July 15, 1559.

Messra Hornaryun & Sarru, Fitsburgh, Pa—Gresta As we are strangers, I berowth inclose you was for four docen ticker's Stomach Bitters, which piezze forward via Michigan Bombern Halfroad, Toledo, Ohio, and Clayton station. I have bombern several docen bottles at Toledo this Sammer, but the sale is on the increase so much that I wish to open a direct trade sale is on the increase so much that I wish to open a direct trade sale is on the increase so much that I wish to open a direct trade sale is on the increase so much that I wish to open a direct trade sale is on the increase so much that I wish to open a direct trade sale is to the Liver Complete, and received such material alt that have recommended it to others and have sold about two dozen per week for some time. I have all kinds of medicine in my store, but there is none that I can so cheerfully and trainfully recommend as your Bitters, for I know they have helped me beyond my expectation. Yours respectfully, Philo Wilson. this the entertainment to which the slaveholders in-

SPRING AND SUMMER.

For the most in a cubic, in a say, we diding best made newes stor, a set ascertment of Copyrity and Frinkish Good. res y made a second of Copyrity and Frinkish Good. res y made at less prices than any other establish ment in this city, as to.

The largest Store in the city. Nos To and T2 Sowery.
The Custom Room and Children's Department not excelled in this country.

De hat G FASHIONS - crents' HATS, an unrivaled assurant, rich, etylish durable. The largest assortment of HATS and Cape for children. KRILLOGH, No. 381 Canel et BLOOD FOOD NO. 2—Is used with unfailing success in Liver Complants, Jamdice, Bilion actacks, Dropty, Contiveness, Sick Headache and in all diseases stricts from a disordered consistent of the success and bowels. Taken by Grone. Price #1 per b tile. Sold by Grence & Derost, No. 409 5700, No. York.

Though unpretending in outward appearance, we don't know of up store that is stocked with a richer assertment of Gentlemen's Hars than Espansonance, or of agree's variety all of blackes manufacture; are sold for \$3.50, and warranted only the rice to any sold in Broadway for \$4. Give him a call, at No. 118 Dassey.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY, a delicious Dessert, and the best substitute for Annual Food, encourage the tables of the Aster House, and all the principal Salsons. HECKERS' FARINA BOILERS, to prevent burning or scorehing; JELLY MOLDS, of various sizes, forus, end patterns, for Sales at the establishment, No. 5 New-Catal-st., near East Broadway.

## New-Dork Daily Caribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1860.

Republican National Convention .. Curoaso, May 16.

Mr. W. H. WATERS will supply our friends in Letter Falls with THE TRIBUNE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. notice can be taken of Annay mous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion caust be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not-necessarily for publica-tion, but as a quaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications

dressed to Honace GREELET & Co.

Sasiness letters for THE TRIBUNG should in all cases be ad

We must again request our asvertising patrons send in their announcemen's as early in the day as possible. Advertisements received after 9 o'clock p. m. cannot be classified under their proper heads.

The mails for Europe, via Southampton and Havre, by the United States steamer Arago, will close this morning at 104 o'clock.

The steamer A. T. Lacy, from St. Louis to New-Occans, while on the passage yesterday, was burned, and seven children and six of the crew peristed in the flames.

Great excitement was coused in Troy yesterday by the arrest, by a United States Deputy Marshal of a pegro named Coarles Nalle, claimed as a fugtive slave by B. W. Hansborough of Culpepper County, Virginia. Upon identification before a United States Commissioner the negto was remanded, when a writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge Gould. By this time a thousand persons had assembled, and, surrounding the officers having the regro in charge, rescued the latter and conveyed him across the river to West Troy, where he was again arrested. Again the crowd assembled, and again the negro was rescued and conveyed to parts unknown in a carriage. The rescuers were composed prencipally of negroes. Pistols and clubs were freely used.

By the steamer Africa, which arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning, we have European dates to the 15th inst , being three days later than our last advices. No definite information is given whether the prize fight between Heenan and Sayers would take place on the 16th, though Beli's Life strongly intimates that it would. Reports are current in Paris that M. de Persigny was to succeed M. Thouvenel as M nister of Fore go Affairs. The latter was to go to England as French Embassacor. The question raised by Switzerland relative to the annexation of Savoy was still agitated, with no immediate prospect of a political mode of solution. The Capmet of the Taileries had stated that there was no cause for the complaints of Switzerland. A semi-official journal a Turin had published the recent Papal Bull, with the remark that publicity was the sole chasts for such a lucubration. In the Chamber of Depuves of the Sard minn Parliament, Gen. Garibaldi pad, in a speech, censured the action of the Provincial Government of Nice as attacking the liberty of vote, which he affirmed was to be effected under French pressure. The Chamber, on his metion, expressed the hope that the Government would effi enciously provide for the liberty of voting in Savoy. The accounts relative to the insurrection in Sicily are conflicting. While the Government depresate t. other sources represent it as spreading, and as being of a sturdy character. It is reported from Berlin that there is likely to be effected a union between Prussia, England and Austria in reference

The Demonatic National Convention spent yesterday in anxious deliberation over a litter of embryo Platforms reported by the majority and minority respectivel, of its most important Committee. The majority report affirms, in guarded language, the new Southern dogma which allows any single slaveholder to convert at pleasure any Territory into a Slave Ferritory, the minority report-backed by all the Free States except California and Oregon, casting a decided majority of votes in the Convention-trying to satisfy the South with the Cincinnati Platform, the Dred Scott Decision, and a loud call for the acquisition of Cuba. The issue is not yet (midnight) known, but it is presumed that the less rabid or minority Platform will in substance prevail, though John Cochrane's or some other attempt to mystify and conceal the matter in difference may possibly be adopted. We presume a result will be reached before adjournmen for the day.

to the threatened interest of Switzerland.

Even the most stubborn infidels begin at length to comprehend that Stephen A. Douglas is to be the nominee for President, and it is thought that the nomination will be made to day.

The report current yesterday that four Southern delegations had seceded, was at least premature.

AGITATI ONAT CHARLESTON.

There must be a stop put to this business. If people will "agitate the Stavery question," we insist that they shall do it at Chicago, or Worcester, or Cleveland, or some other place where such demonstrations are not perious But to go r gut down to Charleston, in the very heart of Slavedom, and there set to quarreling with the magnates of that region about Slavery, and declaring that no one can stand at the North who sympathises with their views, and dividing on a sectional line, and telling the representatives of the Slave States that they

vited themselves when they produced an adjournment, four years ago from Cincinnati to Charleston? Is this the party that "knows no North, no " South ?" Do hey call this " following the flag " and heeping step to the music of the Union?" Is it not plainly calculated to put dangerous notions into the heads of the many thousand slaves of that patriarchal city? Must it not induce painful doubts n the mines of the Carolica Democracy of the perfect soundness of their Northern brethren ! Is harmony to be promoted and tranquillity secured by such sectional contentions?

What is the use of the National Democratic party if it is to give itself up to such pestilent and trutless quarrels about abstractions? How can the People go on paying Twenty-five Millions per apporting more than the necessary cost of supporting their Federal Government in order, by "the co-"hesive power of paslic plunder." to keep this party alive and hearty, if its leaders are to set to wrangling about Slavery and arraying North against South like a cabal of fanatical Black Republicans? Whither are we drifting? Where aball we bring up? By our horror of "the irre-"pressible conflict," we insist that this agitation be promptly and finally arrested.

THE DANGERS OF DEMOCRACY. The London Times, never very favorable to our

democratical system of government, is not willing

to give us the reprieve Lord Macaulay allows us. To

put off our breaking up or breaking down till tae time arrives when the majority of our voters shall have had but half a breakfast, and shall not know where to look for even halt a dinner, that journal thinks, and reasonably enough, is to give democracy a pretty long lease of existence. According to the old proverb, that hunger breaks tarough stone walls, it might indeed be doubted whether any form of government would be able to hold out long against such a state of things. But sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof Is would be rather ridiculous to frame our government with a view to what may happen two, three, or four, centuries hence, rather than with a view to our present condition. In fact, whatever The London Times may think or sey to the contrary, such is still the faith of our people, waether well or ill founded, in democratical institutions, that they believe them to afford the best possible security, so far as government can afford any, against the mass of the people being ever reduced to that poverty-stricken condition which Lord Macaulay seems to contemplate as inevstable in all thickly peopled countries. What the ground of this opinion of Lord Macaulay's is, does not exactly appear. It can hardly be said that the destitution and poverty of the English masses has increased with the progress of population. On the contrary it is notorious that the great mass of the English workingmen are far better lodged, and fed, and clothed, than they were when the population was not a quarter what it now is. Even those who possess no property, possess in their labor, the increased d-mand for it, and, in the case of the great class of skilled laborers, the vastly increased value of its returns, a means of hvelihood just as certain and assured as do the holders of material property. What is the value of the farm or the factory unless they be made productive by the cooperation of isberng men whose services can only be had for wages? If wages stop, rents and profits must stop too. As to the perversion of the powers of Government to the plunder of the rich for the benefit of the poor, experience goes to show that it is embastassed capitalists, and heavy debtors, and bold speculators, whose demands upon the public purse are chiefly to be dreaded. Accordingly, The London Times thinks, and it seems to us with good reason, that the dangers attendant upon our torm of government are much more imminent from misbehavior on the part of the rich than from oursges upon property on the part of the poor. It specifies, as among the signs of the decay and approaching downtall of our democratic justitutions, the "frightfully increasing corruption and ve-" naity of the Executive and Legislatures of the different States," and undoubtedly, if our demo cratic institutions are to be maintained, it becomes the people to have a sharp eye to the suppression of an abuse, of recent origin, but which is constantly becoming more serious. Another specification is the contempt into which the judicial office has fallen; but this can bardly be for the reason, as stated in The Times, that the judges hold office for very short periods, and are elected by a very low frat chase. The Supreme Court of the United States is as obnoxious to this charge as any court in the country; but the Judges of that Court hold their office for tife, and, instead of being chosen by the popular vote, are appointed by the President The difficulty in their case seems to be that they have been encouraged by their life-tenure of office to d sregard the real-ments of the mass of the peo ple, and to play into the hands of the small and aristocratic class of slaveholders, to which a majority of the Judges themselves belong.

As to the danger which, according to Th Times, most nearly besets us-that those insti tutions which the fathers of the present generation believed to be perfect, and praised with an ardor corresponding to their belief, the children of the present generation will learn to dislike and despise -this danger, we apprehend, is caiefly limited to the Slaveholding States, in which democratical institutions can haroly be said ever to have had much more than a theoretical and nominal existence. Undoubtedly, there is a strong effort making in that section of the country to bring the whole democratical theory and practice into contempt. The doc trine is openly avowed there, and the rising generation is being imbued with it, that not merely poverty and deprivation of political rights, but personal slavery, is the natural condition of the laboring masses, while political power ought to be concentrated in the bands of the wealthy owners of these slaves. We truly apprehend a desperate assault from this quarter upon our democratical institutions; but we doubt whether the advocates of trese new views will be able to make any perma nent or serious impression upon the mejority of our voting population.

A BLOOD-TRIESTY JOURNALIST.

James Pinckeey Hambleton, esq, editor and proprietor of The Southern Confederacy, printed in Atlants, Ga, is at present the most blood-thirsty man in those blood-thirsty regions. It is clearly evident to us, even at a great distance, unless James Pinckney Hambleton, esq., can soon kill somebody, or assist at the kelling of somebody, that he will seek relief by doing himself a dreadful damage. In an unfortunate hour-unfortunate for him, and we jear for others-Hambleton read Mr. Blake's reso-Juton, offered in the House of Representatives, on "the chattelizing of humanity;" and finding that eixty members voted for it, the feelings of James and their abettors count but 127 against 172-is Pinckney Hambleton appear to have become too numerous, too active, too intense, and too hot for | have, the necessary effect of silencing all open dis-

comf rt. He calculates, however, with comparative calmpess. "Here," says Jomes, "are sixt, memeers of the present House of R. preentatives who bave avowed themselves open advocates for the abel tion of Slavery." He goes on to reason that under circumstances of probable success, many others of that body would cast the same vote " In view of this dreadful deduction, he asks: "What are the expectations of the South?" Now it would have saved us a great deal of trouble, if James Pinckney Hambleton, after asking this interesting question, had taken just a little more trouble, and had answered it. We know very well what the South once ex-

pected. A dumb Northern pulpit, sycoptantic Northern merchante, a tawning and false Northern press, volunteer Northern catchpoles-tress were not merely the "expectations" but the realizations of the South. And more than these they looked for, and more than these they got. There was a time when the South "expected" Northern members of Congress to be blindly obe dient; when the South "expected" unmeasured deference and unquestioning compliance, and was not disappointed; when the South flung the petitions of Northern constituences under the table or out of the window; and hardly anybody had pluck enough to whisper a protest; when the South "expected" that this delightful condition of affairs w old last forever. Weil: things have changed. With common prudence, these arrogant cottonplanters and tobacco-growers, in view of the many blessings resulting from cotton and tobacco, might have domineered a little longer. But they were enamored of power; and they found such a luxury in lashing, that they were not wise enough to leave off in good s- seon. The dumb men became tired of being dumb; and dough itself pined for the novelty of being baked. The great problem began to prove that it was not dependent upon the human int-liect for its solution. It began to appear that a radically false system could not give to this country or to any country the stability and prosperity of a true one. And above all, it grew clearer and clearer to all eyes that saw at ail, that while the moral wrong of Slavery could not by the sharpest tongue and the most sensitive nature be exaggerated, the political

and economical wrongs were equally intolerable. The folly of the Southern States accelerated all these conclusions. If Northern men were desposed to be quiet, Southern politicians anubbed them into indignant outcries. Nobody could get low enough; pobody could eat dirt enough; nobody could fawn humbly enough. The consequence has been that tte Northern people, weary of fruitless acquiescence, and regardless of the feelings of James Pinckney Hambleton, have determined to try another course. His remedy for this outrageous independence is to harg somebody. The rope is in truth the great Southern Remedy, though burning alive has te advocates, and there are those who still adhere to adresive tar. Best thus upon hanging as he is, becomes a matter of interest to knew who is to be hur g by Hambleton. He informs us that "Abolition assassins are as thick as blackberries 'throughout the planting States " "Should not," he says, "the work be commenced?" His wrath brocks no delay. There are, he says, "forty of these Abolition assassins" in Atlanta. "Let our citizens," he cries, "make an example of the ringleaders that infeet this community by a general gibbeting from the railroad bridge. It is unnecessary to erect a gallows, but swing them

' like dogs from the most convenient place." This is tolerably savage; but James Pinckney Hambleton goes considerably further. He volunteers to be the hangman. He promises when the time for action scomes, to point out the victims and to turn them off with his own hands. As an amateur hangman, he objects to the use of ropes, "We are," he says, "opposed to hanging an Abolitionist with a rope. We prefer something that is indigenous to the soil of the country. Hence we suggest a tough grape-vine." Having tous shown the evil and proposed the remedy, Mr. James Pinckney Hambleton concludes as follows: "The "Abolition and incendiary scoundrels must be driven from this city very soon, or else assassina tion and morder will be the consequence. Now, there are some people who will say: This is

s fool; he does not mean what he says; why not let

him alone? Undoubtedly he is a fool; but the trouble is, that he and men of like savege stripe are dangerous fools, murderous fools, mad fools. When they have roused their wrath to sufficient altitudewhen they have filled themselves with whiskywhen they have talked themselves into a deliriam, the trouble is that they actually do the things they threaten to do, as madmen will. We can suppose that this James Hinckney Hambleton, for instance, is a man who, without any particular personal courage, would, if backed up by his neighbors, do deeds for which in civilized countries he would be sent to the penitentiary, or perhaps to the gallows. It is possible that if unrestrained by law-and in Atlanta, Ga., there is no law worth mentioning-he would subject any man against whom he might have a grodge, to any mean indignities which his mean nature might suggest. While pretending to keep the peace, and to have at heart the quet of the town, he proposes to commit wholesale murder, and to be houself the whol sale murderer. Here is a legitimate son of Slavery. It creates just such animals as Hambleton-cruel, cowardly, overbearing, nequitable, parodics of man; animals to be avoided, of course, if possible. They have just reason enough to be dangerous; and are just intelligent enough not to be shut up. Here is a village of them, as full of risk for a civilized man to enter as any hamlet in the Kingdom of Dabomey. Those who please to do o, must take their lives in their hands. By the very confession of this unhappy creature, they would be under the protection of whatever law there may be in Atlanta, and that would be no protection at a l. Hambleton, in order to secure justice and quiet, must perpetrate a few murders. That is the Southern way of getting at justice. Those, therefore, who do not care to be bung even with a grape-vine, and even by Mr. James Pinckney Hambleton-temptations to try a little hanging, we admit-had better keep away from Athanta, Ga.

AGITATION PRECLUDING ABOLITION The N. Y. Times has the credit of this nine hundred and ninety-ninth reassertion of a popular

allacy:

"One of the worst effects of the Abolition agitation has seen that it silences all open discussion of slowery in the Slave cates. By measure the communities in which Slave cy exists the part of invasion and issurection from without, it complete all man of all shades of optnion to combon for the communications, and is unspreas all debats about the evils of the system moder to avoid the still greater cell involved in its compalisory holition. When Sixvery became a those for Federal discussion—in element of neither leading politics—it cased invalidaty to be advanted and criticised within the States themselves." -Let us look at this old story in the light of reaon ard common sense.

I. "Abolition agitation" is produced by facts and arguments addressed to the reason and conreferee of the community, intended to convince its rational members that Slavery is wrong and pernicious. How, then, should it have, how can it

cussion? Suppose, for illustration, Intemperate were confined to certain localities, incluthe Nor hern States of this Union, would an agitation for its abolition in the South silence all open discussion of Intemperance in the North ! Surely, it need not, should not. If The Times's assump tion is sound, then Foreign Missionary and Bisle Sec eties are a suicidal mistake

II. Abol tion sgitation does not "menace the communities in which Slavery exists, with the "peril of invasion or insurrection from without"-(understand, reader, that "insurrection from with-"out" is The Times's phrase, not ours), any more than Temperance sgitation menaces a drinking community with invasion or insurrection. W. have had "Abolition agitation" through the greater portion of our past Revolutionary history, yet hardly any country has been freer from insurrection than our Slave States. The fear of insurrection or invasion is sometimes made a pretext for suppressing all debate on the evils of Slavery, but it never was a geomne reason.

III. "The still greater evil involved in compat-"sory Abolition" has no existence in the contemplaion of those who believe Slavery wrong, For uch, there can be no "compulsory Abolition," proided there be such a thing. Convince the people of a Slaveholding State that Slavery is wrong and pernicious, and they will need and fear no compulsion to abolish it.

IV. The Times is perfectly aware that Slavery became a theme for Federal discussion-" an ele-" ment of National politics"-put through the efforts of Abolitionists, but through the devices and projects of Stephen A. Douglas and other contrivers and advocates of Texas Annexation, War on Mexico, the repudiation of the Missouri Compact, the persistent attempts to force Slavery upon Kapras by violence and fraud, &c., &c. We do not deem it fair in The Times to talk as it does of Slavery agritation without giving prominence to this

A Democratic orator, addressing a meeting of his party in Philadelphia last Saturday evening, exclaimed-

"I any one dares to come in o my neighborhood and preach such treason as that of G W. Cartis and Wendell Phillips, by the ever-living God, he shad never leave the piece alive!" -Such is the spirit, such the love of free thought and fee speech, which an mates the great mass of the Slavery-extending party.

## THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. From Washington. WASHINGTON, Friday, April 27th, 1860.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Triber The House proceedings to-day were devoid of interest. It adjourned till Monday, which is resolution day, if a quorum is present. Tuesday is set apart for the consideration of Mr Hickman's report and resolutions regarding the President's protest. Some interesting speeches will be made on that occas on, if the speakers shall have returned. The 3d and 4th of May are set apart for the consideration of the Territoral bills for the organization of Arizona, Dacotab, Jeffersonia, and other Territories. As these bills will all contain clauses probibitory of Slavery, they will give rise to dismassion. so there is a large amount of business awaiting tas action of Coogress when it gets through wire-pulling at Charleston.

The meetings of the National Union Convention at Baltimore on the second week and the Republican on the third week in May at Chicago may further interrupt Congressional business. GOV. CHASE.

Gov. Chase is at Willard's. Of course be is suspected of looking after his prospects at Caicage. At all events, he is cheerful, and in the highest

REDPATH AND HYATT.

James Redpath has been on a visit to his friend that he would have remained in that delectable residence for a time longer if Sergeent-at-Arms McNair of the Senate bad known of his whereabouts, as he has been twice summoned to testify before the Senate Brown-Raid Committee, but has failed to appear. THE CALIFORNIA MAIL.

that the weight of the California Mail matter is 1,000 pounds daily. This might be transported by three overland routes, by dividing it up into daily popy service for letters, and weekly service for more bulky matter. Under such as arrangement, a twelve or fift-en-day schedule between New-York and San Francisco would be practicable for

Assistant Postmaster-General Dundas estimates

JUDGE HOLT. Judge Holt returned to town yesterday. Mrs.

letters.

Host is very low, and probably will not recover her THE JAPANESE EMBASSY. Capt. Dupont, Commander Lee, and Liett. Porter, who have charge of the arrangements for

the accomm dation of the Japanese Embassy, are

now under orders of the State Department.

Everything has been confided to the discretion and

judga eat of these gentlemen, who are greatly

puzzled as to what shall be done with the seventy, including their spy. FROM CHARLESTON.

Charleston reports to night are contradictory, and therefore unsatisfactory. The Douglas men are more confident than ever of carrying everything their own way. Their dispatches claim for him 171 on the first ballot. This is about THE TRIBUNE'S count. The same advices say the Cincinnati platform will be amended by the addition of sustaining the Dred Scott decision, protection to adopted citazers, and Cuba planks, and adopted, when the "Little Giant" will be put upon it.

THE COVODE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Bean was again before the Covede Committee to day on the Lecompton English bill, but did not conclude his testimony. It discloses the factor corrupt influences having been used to secure the passage of said bill.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Apr 1 27, 1860. FROM CHARLESTON-THE PLATFORM, ETC.

The advices from Charleston to leading friends of Judge Douglas are, that a majority of some thirty will be obtained for the Cice again Platform, with additions in the shape of the Died Scott decisies, the recessity of acquiring Cubs, of protesting naturalized citizens when abroad as if they were natives, and for the construction of a Pacific Raiway. After this comprehensive bid to the country, will follow, it is assumed, the sure nomination of Judge Douglas.

THE CHICAGO NOMINATION.

In view of this, I have yet to meet a Republica,